

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
DALLAS DIVISION

BRANDON PRICE,

Petitioner,

v.

STATE OF TEXAS,

Respondent.

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Civil Action No. **3:23-CV-1526-L-BK**

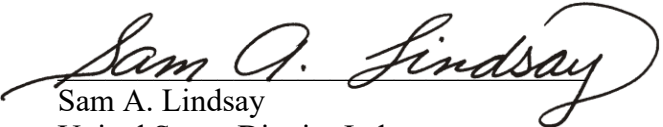
ORDER

Petitioner Brandon Price initiated this action by filing a “Petition for Extension of Time to File His Motion to Vacate, Set Aside, or Correct Sentence, Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2254” (“Motion for Extension of Time”) (Doc. 3), which was not accompanied by a § 2254 petition. On July 28, 2023, the Findings, Conclusions and Recommendation of the United States Magistrate Judge (“Report”) (Doc. 7) was entered, recommending that the court: (1) deny without prejudice for want of jurisdiction the Motion for Extension of Time (Doc. 3); and (2) deny as moot Petitioner’s motions for bench warrant and discovery (Docs. 4, 6), all of which were docketed on July 6, 2023. No objections to the Report were filed, and the deadline for doing so has expired.

Having considered the Motion for Extension of Time and Petitioner’s other motions, the file, record in this case, and Report, the court determines that the findings and conclusions of the magistrate judge are correct, and **accepts** them as those of the court. Accordingly, the court **denies without prejudice** for lack of jurisdiction the Motion for Extension of Time (Doc. 3); (2) **denies as moot** Petitioner’s motions for bench warrant and discovery (Docs. 4, 6); and **dismisses without prejudice** this action for lack of jurisdiction.

Further, considering the record in this case and pursuant to Federal Rule of Appellate Procedure 22(b), Rule 11(a) of the Rules Governing §§ 2254 and 2255 proceedings, and 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c), the court **denies** a certificate of appealability.* The court determines that Petitioner has failed to show: (1) that reasonable jurists would find this court’s “assessment of the constitutional claims debatable or wrong;” or (2) that reasonable jurists would find “it debatable whether the petition states a valid claim of the denial of a constitutional right” and “debatable whether [this court] was correct in its procedural ruling.” *Slack v. McDaniel*, 529 U.S. 473, 484 (2000). In support of this determination, the court **accepts** and **incorporates by reference** the Report filed in this case. In the event that a notice of appeal is filed, Petitioner must pay the \$505 appellate filing fee or submit a motion to proceed *in forma pauperis* on appeal.

It is so ordered this 23rd day of October, 2023.


Sam A. Lindsay
United States District Judge

* Rule 11 of the Rules Governing §§ 2254 and 2255 Cases provides as follows:

(a) Certificate of Appealability. The district court must issue or deny a certificate of appealability when it enters a final order adverse to the applicant. Before entering the final order, the court may direct the parties to submit arguments on whether a certificate should issue. If the court issues a certificate, the court must state the specific issue or issues that satisfy the showing required by 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c)(2). If the court denies a certificate, the parties may not appeal the denial but may seek a certificate from the court of appeals under Federal Rule of Appellate Procedure 22. A motion to reconsider a denial does not extend the time to appeal.

(b) Time to Appeal. Federal Rule of Appellate Procedure 4(a) governs the time to appeal an order entered under these rules. A timely notice of appeal must be filed even if the district court issues a certificate of appealability.